FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1886.

Amusements To-day. Bijon Opera Monte-Ninstrila, IP. E. Caulon-Emitole, IP. R. Cosmopo-Han Hall-Japanes Villago. Tommopolitan Hall Japanes Village.

Daily's Themtre—In House Housis, &n. 875 P. W.

Grand Opera Harva—Siz Storps to Conquer. I.P. M.

Koster & Hint's—Ixion. Sand F.P. M.

Lyroum themtre—Nordees, vill P. M.

Ribia's Querte in beneter—Prince Karl. #30 P. M.

Ribia's Querten—The Arkansas Traveller. P.P. M.

Pengis a The arrew a Strange Heapparance. I.P. M.

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Pengis and Markey av. and 200 ct. Tony Paster a The atre -Corner Greeny. 1 and 1P. M. Union tquare Theatre Hintrels FP. M. Indoor Theatre-Kerry Gaw. I P. W Avenue theatre-the Little Frees. SP. M. b Avenue theatre-the Little Frees. SP. M. dib Street Theatre-Orygon, 1P. M.

It Will Not Work.

The vote in the House on the Free Ship bill has been postponed in order to allow another day of debate. It cannot pass. It is a free trade measure, absolutely and unqualifiedly; and for the sake of a chimerical advantage to shippers and ship brokers it proposes to strike out of existence one of the most important of American industries.

That is the long and short of Mr. Poindex-TER DUNN'S Free Ship bill. No more radical change in the nation's policy has been proposed in Congress for ninety years. Mr. DUNN confesses that never before in the history of our legislation has any Congressman brought before the House a bill directly proposing to repeal the Shipping act of 1792, which requires that vessels flying the American flag shall be built in American yards. And yet it was intended that this sweeping measure, reversing the policy to which the United States have adhered in fair weather and foul ever since its citizens began to navigate the seas, should be rushed through the House after half a dozen speeches for and against, and a few hours' consideration of the tremendous interests involved.

It will not work. The bill has been prepared and is advocated by certain Congressmen of free trade proclivities who constitute a majority of the Select Committee on American Shipbuilding and Shipowning Interests. The Chairman is from Forest City, Arkansas. His free-ship associates are respectively from Aurora in Indiana, Jefferson in Texas, Vidalia in Louislana, Atlanta in Corgia, Carthage in Tennessee, and Grand Rapids in Michigan. These gentlemen from the interior practically admit that they are ready to sacrifice the shipbuilding industry, and to surrender what they are pleased to term the American "monopoly" of the American coasting trade.

For what? For a theory, an abstraction; for an entering wedge for a general free trade movement. "If my voice can reach my countrymen," cries Mr. Dunn of Forest City, Arkansas, "let me say to them that the days of protection have passed. You cannot protect any longer." And therefore he and the friends of the Free Ship bill propose to shut up the American shippards, to shut out the twenty or thirty million American dollars there invested, to lock out the twenty or thirty thousand American workmen there employed, and to send American merchants to the Clyde or the north of Ireland for whatever ocean ships they may need hereafter, and to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for schooners for the constwise trade and the fisheries.

Parnell's Imputed Inconsistency.

Suppose that Mr. PARNELL was mistaken in denying, as he did the other night in the House of Commons, that he had ever said that Irish patriots would never be satisfied until they had destroyed the last link which binds Ireland to England. Between such an assertion and the speaker's recent decisration that a self-ruling Ireland would have not the least desire to rupture its federal connection with the British empire, there is no real contradiction, and the semblance of inconsistency reflects the highest bonor upon both the Irish champion and the British statesman who has made a change of aim and feeling possible. This will be plain if we contrast the circumstances in which the imputed avowal of implacable hostility was made with those which have

determined Mr. PARNELL's present attitude. The words adduced to fasten on Mr. PAR-NELL the suspicion of a purpose to pervert a Dublin Parliament into an instrument of rebellion were uttered at a meeting held in Cincinnati on Feb. 20, 1880. The BEACONSFIELD Parliament was still alive, and the first hint of an immediate dissolution was not given until more than a fortnight afterward. Few observers of the situation doubted that the Tory Premier's appeal to the electors woul result in a triumphant vindication of his frish as well as foreign policy. The hands of the Conservatives would therefore be left free to deal with Ireland for many years to come as they had dealt with her in 1879, when the horrors of famine scarcely less appalling than that of 1846 had been cruelly aggravated by merciless evictions. From the moment that the Home Rulers had tried to shake off the lethargy in which they had been plunged by Mr. BUTT, Lord BEACONSFIELD had evinced on his part the stern determination, ultimately outlined in his letter to the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, to stamp out as an act of treason any sincere and vigorous attempt to repeal the Union or to palliate the hateful injustice of the land system. Bo long, then, as the Tories retained office—and their early loss of power seemed incredible-a fearless advocate of Ireland had nothing to anticipate but exile, a prison, or the grave.

This was not the only ground on which an Irish patriot might well in the second month of 1880 despair of any mitigation of his country's miseries, so long as a link remained unsundered in the chain that bound her to Great Britain. As events seemed to prove, he had as little to hope for in the contingency of a Liberal victory as he would have had from Tories, for before Mr. FORSTER had been two years in the office of Irish Secretary Mr PARNELL and many of his comrades were in jail. On the other hand, the power of Ireland to compel attention to her claims by the constitutional assertion of her will at Westminater was not as yet by any means demonstrated. O'CONNELL and BUTT had failed. The Land League had been organized only about six months before Mr. PARNELL made his speech at Cincinnati. Its success was still uncertain. The most sanguine of its promoters would not have then dared to predict the amazing growth of that association, which, rechristened and reorganized, was within six years to return not less than 85 of the 103 members allotted to Ireland, and through them to dominate the imperial legislature.

The change which has come over Ireland since February, 1880, is of more tremendous import than that of all the revolutions which that kingdom had experienced in the six preceding centuries. Not to recognize the moral transformation already effected by that change in the relations of Ireland to England-a transformation which inevitably will soon reveal itself in law and fact-would

prove an Irish representative unworthy of the momentous trust reposed in him, If he spoke now in the same desperate and wrath-'ul spirit in which he spoke six years ago, Mr. PARNELL would be guilty not merely of stupidity, but of a crime against his country. It is no longer possible for him to speak, think, or feel, as he did six years ago, when the hope of England's yielding to Ireland local independence seemed faint and futile as a dream. Nor is it strange that he should lose even the memory of words provoked by a state of things pushed far into the background by the impact of fortunate events, and which seems to have passed away forever. An Irish leader qualified to pluck the rich promise of the present has no time to waste in nursing the bitter recollections of the past. The England which consents to live with Ireland on terms of honorable concord, united only by the tie of equal and friendly federation, is not the England whose relationship was once hateful as a chain.

The Farmers.

We don't wonder that an observer interested in the country's progress should ask this question, submitted here by a correspondent from Arkansas:

"How many members of Congress in both Houses "D. N. MONTGOMERT.

Congress are farmers? "I "Walnut Ripgs, Ark., May 20." If a farmer should take up the Congressional Directory for 1886, he would be apt to lay it down after a careful study of its many short biographies with the conviction that, so far as the country's agriculturists are concerned, taxation without representation was never more incontestably illustrated. It would seem that the farmers had scarcely a bigger voice in the regulation of their affairs than our ancestors had in the British Parliament of 1775. The tireless land worker, examining this directory, might think that before the overrunning profession of the law his fellow laborers were disappearing like the aboriginal red man before the ceaseless immigration of the pale face. From the list of 401 members of Congress, nearly all of whom appear as lawyers, either active or potential, the farmers comto the surface at very rare intervals. The section of country where they are most frequently chosen to represent their neighbors in Congress, is the South. The Southern States send fifteen planters among their delegations to Washington, though the New England and the Illinois farmer may look somewhat askance at these Southerners, as the cotton or sugar cane plantation would hardly fill the Northern conception of a farm, nor would a Massachusetts soil tiller be apt to regard the planter as strictly of his own guild. After the South, the region most prolifle of farmer legislators is the Northwest, the State of Michigan contributing four, and Wisconsin two. Then there is one farmer

There are ten gentlemen in Congress who, after being raised on farms, became lawyers, and are lawyers yet: but there is one member from Michigan, already accounted for, the Hon. NATHANIEL B. ELDRIDGE, who has signally reversed this order of progress, having passed twenty years of his life as a lawyer, fifteen as a physician, and then laying down the code and scalpel for the shovel and the hoe to begin a permanent and final course of farming. Two more gentlemen, Senator Sabin of Minnesota and Senator JONES of Nevada, wrestled with the surface of the globe during their youth to drift into other occupations in after life, Sabin going into the manufacture of agricultural machinery, and Jones piercing the soil's wheat belt and descending into the gilded bowels of the earth in search of the precious metals. His harvest there was fabulously rich, part of which he put to his own credit and part of which he carefully put back into the cavernous depths from which he had lifted it. The way of the miner is precarious.

from Rhode Island, New York, Missouri, and

Kansas respectively, making the total ten.

But how can it be that from this land of illimitable agriculture, wherein of the seventeen millions of workers in 1880 nearly eight millions were agriculturists, but twentyfive professed farmers are delegated to attend to the national interests in the general legislature? The answer is simple: the Congressional Directory is delusive.

For example, according to its information. he sole farmer from the Empire State is Hon. WARNER MILLER of Herkimer. He is also described as a manufacturer. He alone is supposed to be entitled to membership in the horny-handed guild of Empire crop raisers. And yet who does not know that Mr. MILLER'S colleague, Our Own EVARTS, although he has long figured as a lawyer, is also a generous and enthusiastic farmer in possession of broad, fertile, and wealth-producing acres, and we venture to say with hands fully as tough and horny as those of WARNER MILLER himself. Then there is Senator CAMERON. He is, like his father before him, one of the most successful farmers of Pennsylvania. He raises great and valuable crops of tobacco, which he sells at large profits, and naturally looks upon the soil and all its special interests, as they rise to the surface in Congress with the aspirations and temper of a firstclass farmer. Senator STANFORD of Califor. nia hardly can count the thousands of acres that he has sown to wheat or planted with vines, or enumerate the colts and filles that stock his famous farm at Palo Alto. Doubtless the whole Senate is full of farmers, as is the House of Representatives also, who, without mentioning it to the cierks of Congress, control and work their own farms with the same energy, experience, hope, and profit as do the sure enough farmers of undivided vocation. It our correspondent could once attend an an nual meeting of the Farmers' Club at Col. DUPPT's or Gen. CAMERON's, when the most distinguished of our national legislators ap pear as legitimate members of the nation's farmers undisguised, he would toss his directory aside with satisfaction and never again trouble himself with the thought that our most important industry is not adequately, loyally, even surprisingly repre sented in the Washington legislature.

Political Discoveries.

Our bumptious-Mugwumptious contempo rary, the New Haven News, has been grubbing about in the field of politics and has extracted the following finds:

I. CLEVELAND, though unpopular with the Dem ratic politicians, is popular with the Detr Il. If he continues to grow in popularity during the lext two years as he has done in the last, the politicians who manage the nominating convention may find that public opinion is too strong for them, and that they have to choose between CLEVELAND and defeat.

We give these discoveries, not for what they are worth, because it is not certain that they are worth anything, but because they are discoveries. We do not, for instance, understand why, if the Democratic party, except the politicians, approve and sustain Mr. CLEVELAND, these same politicians dare to make their dissatisfaction known. Unless Democratic politicians are lifferent from other politicians, they make it their business to pretond at least to like what the majority of the Democratic party likes. If "the fact is that the President is very popular with his party," it is mighty queer the Democratic politicians have not found it out. He is not very popular with them, and they are supposed to know wha

As to the New Haven investigator's second discovery, it is evidently not meant to be taken seriously. It is simply in a roundabout way a repetition of the antique wit ticism about curing a dog by cutting his tall off behind his ears.

For Governor of Pennsylvania.

Why should not CHAUNCEY FORWARD BLACK be the candidate of the Key Stone De mocracy for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania in the November election?

He is honest; he is capable; he is faithful to the Constitution. He fulfils every re quirement of the law. More than this, he is a Jeffersonian Demo

crat, true, earnest, and progressive. When he is Governor, the policy of the State will be in full accord with the principles of the fathers and the rights of man. No higher praise than this can be bestowed

upon the greatest statesman.

Mr. Blaine Not a Knight.

The various rumors as to the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE's membership in the order of the Knights of Labor have finally been set to rest by the authority of last resort, Mr. T. V. POWDERLY. But the noticeable feature of Mr. POWDERLY'S repudiation of Mr. BLAINE'S reported membership was the style in which he repudiated it.

When asked if the report were true Mr. POWDERLY said, "No; in heaven's name there have been enough bad things said about us without that. Let it rest there." Not only s Mr. BLAINE not a Knight, but we judge he never will be, so long as Mr. POWDERLY is a nower in the Executive Board

The citizens of New York, indicted or unndicted, have not had such a start for many days as the police authorities gave them when they mysteriously locked up Alderman Durry. When any unknown man goes to jail now neople stop and whisper-Moloney. Perhaps Inspector Branes hopes to tire out our curiosity

THE SUN publishes a long article showing how well things are arranged to the northward for invading Canada,—Botton Dully Advertiser.

Not at all. The facts show how well things are arranged on our northern frontier for an invasion of the United States from Canada.

Not long ago we were informed by telegraph of unprecedented rains in Texas, of floods that raised the rivers over their banks. swept houses and bridges away, and washed the crops out of the ground. Such a continuous and heavy rainfall had not been known for years. Now comes a telegram saying that Texas is suffering from drought, the "longest drought," old settlers say, ever known in the State. The crops are almost an entire failure, and there is no grass at all and but little water on the cattle ranges. Texas used to be a great State for absorbing whiskey, but now, since the prohibition agitation, it seems to have a much greater capacity for absorbing water. Only a week or so ago it was a wet State: now it is a dry one.

The price that Canada asks for BILLY Mo LONEY is the United States. If we will annex them to the Dominion, BILLY may be ours-provided he is still there.

The remarkable expedition which was to start this week from India for Lhasa, the 'Rome of Buddhism" in Thibet, will probably delayed long if at all by the request China has made on the eve of its departure. As only four white men have seen Lhasa in this century, two of whom were driven out and nother killed. China expresses the fear that Mr. MACAULEY'S party of nine Europeans would have an effect upon the Thibetans that would be disastrous to the visitors. Mr. Mac-AULEY is requested, therefore, to take fewer comrades, and not to show an explorer's in quisitiveness, which may be good advice, considering that Mookenorr was killed for the crime of mapmaking. It has been the testimony of travellers, from Huc and Gaser to PREJEVALSKY, that the Chinese rulers and not the Thibetans have kept white men out of the holy city. As MACAULEY has received permission both from the Chinese and Thibetan authorities to visit Lhasa, there is a fair prospect that this novel and interesting journey will be successfully made.

Not the least of the Third avenue strikers' isfortunes: to find their last accused of larceny.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago few men were more distinguished in contemporary American history than JOHN C. FREMONT, th Rocky Mountain pioneer, the first standard bearer of the Republican party, and the Union General in whom high hopes were centred. Since that time he has gone through man vicissitudes and experienced many disappointments. To the present generation the romantic incidents connected with his prime of life are almost known. We are therefore glad to learn that this veteran explorer and soldier has under taken the task of preparing a memoir of his life, to be published in sumptuous style, with an abundance of plates and maps. The specimen sheets indicate that the completed work will be very handsome. But we are sorry to learn that BELFORD, CLARKE & Co. of Chicago he publishers, have become heavy losers by a fire, which nearly destroyed their printing house. We presume, however, that this co lamity will not interfere with the early appearance of Gen. FREMONT's book.

NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALISTS. The High Regard Entertained For Them by Two Eminent New Yorkers.

From the Albany Arous. not record so many positions of public trust as have been confided to journalists within the last three years. The Administrations of President Cleveland and four journalists to important public positions, and throughout the State newspaper men may be found on copying cierical or other official places. It is a fact to be appreciated and is generally admitted that newspapes men make very efficient office: a. President Cleveland and Gov. Hill seem to think so, and they are pretty goo

From the Cleveland Leader. Washington, May 26.—Those who think Mr. Cleveland is not up to the arts of the adroit politician do not know him. With the last couple of vetoes which he sent in to-day were printed copies of the same, which his private secretary distributed to the newspaper met whom he met about the Capitol. While the Prosident takes occasion now and then, as he did a few months ago, to denounce the newspapers, he is not insensible t the influence of the press in moulding public sentimen Long before the time for renomination comes he will have made himself quite "solid" with those who can outrol the party conventions.

Tributes to Ges. Grant from China and Mexico WASHINGTON, May 27 .- The Emperor of China has directed the legation in this city to attend the cere-monies of the decoration of the tomb of Gen. Grant on Monday, and in obedience to his commands the Minister Monday, and in obedience to his commands the Minister and his suite will be present to show the respect and admiration in which the aid commander is held in China. President Diaz in behalf of the Mexican tiovernment, has sent to Sefor Romero, the Minister her, an encrosses and novel floral composition, in which appear all of the native flowers and many of the fruits of Mexico, and has directed him to place it upon Gen. Grant's grave.

Testerday's Cabinet Mosting.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- All the executive departments were represented at the Cabinet meeting to day. The session lasted about three hours, and was mainly devoted to the consideration of the Canadian fisheries troubles, navel affairs, and the proposition to construct a railroad through the Indian Territory.

Gov. Hill to Vielt Boston.

Boston, May 27 .- Mayor O'Brien has received letter from Gov. Hill of New York in which he declares his intention to be present at the Parliamentary Fund festival to be beld in this city -> June 17.

THE REPUBLISHED IN DESCRIPTION .. Mentevides to a State of Store and Preside

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- Very discouraging news comes from the little republic of Uruguay, in private letters received here." Gen. Maximo Santos, who has been President for the last six years, was not eligible under the Constitution for reclection, and after a little contest between the Liberal party, of which he is the head, and the Clerical party, that representing the Catholic Church, Dr. Francisco Antonic Vidal was elected. The announcement of his election was followed by a revolution which bid fair to be serious. Dr. Vidal appointed his predecessor, Gen. Santos, to be Commander-in-Chief of the army, a post he held before he was elected to the Presidency six years ago. Then President Vidal, becoming demoralized, was anxious to resign. The Congress elected Gen. Santos Vice-President, and upon the resignation of Dr. Vidal he has become Chief Magistrate again, notwithstanding the constitutional provision against it. The revolutionists appear to have gained much strength, and the letter, which is from an American in Uruguay, says:

"We are having very exciting times here, The revolution is assuming serious proportions. Montevideo is in a state of siege and will soon be captured or destroyed. All the people have left who could get away. Pive thousand revolutionists erossed the Uruguay liver at Concordia yesterday and defeated the Government troops, who fied into the city, Many of them were taken prisoners and went over to Arsdendo, the leading American merchant in Uruguay, has taken us to his estancia, and has hoisted the American flag upon his house for our protection. Santos has his baggage on board an English vessel in the harbor. I am afraid the Government Will fall, and that Santos will have to go, with all his friends. This is a great set back for Uruguay, and makes it very discouraring to those who hope for the progress of the republic. All business is suspended, and great alarm prevails everywhere." of his election was followed by a revolution which bid fair to be serious, Dr. Vidal

THE SECESSION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

A Strong Feeling Against Canada. HALIPAX, May 26 .- The movement for se ession from Canada has been started on the Acadian perinsula. It may be taken as indicating a desire to become one of the United States, or as the first move toward establishing a maritime union, composed of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and possibly Newfoundland. But such results are not a part of its object.

The challenge given by Mr. Fielding, the Liberal Premier, and accepted by Mr. Bell, the Conservative leader, in the name of his party, is simply an offer to prove that the people of

is simply an offer to prove that the people of this province are desirons of breaking their connection with the Dominion.

Since its establishment confederation has never been popular with a large proportion of Nova Scotians, and judging by facts and figures, its operations have nearly all tended adversely to their interests. Whatever loyalty may have originally existed by this time is pratty thoroughly cooled, and, so far as the Liberal party is concerned, patriotism for any Ottawa Government, irrespective of party, has about disappeared. The brief campaign which will be waged between now and June 15, when the election comes off, will be almost wholly a battle to decide whether or not a majority of voters take this rebellious view. There is no other important issue before the country, the Conservatives not having offered genuine opposition to any recent act of the party in power.

Present indications point to an overwhelming Liberal victory, as the sentiment is favor of saying good-by to Canadian rule is very strong in every county. Still, an yet, we hear little talk about annexation to the United States or the formation of another dominion. What the Nova Scotians want, and what they seem bound to have, is direct relations with England.

SENATOR HEARST'S MAIDEN SPEECH. It Caused a Sensation in the Galleries and

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- The new Senator from California, Mr. Hearst, delivered his malden speech in the Senate to-day and created a decided impression. He was selected to close the series of sulogies that were delivered upon the life and character of his predecessor, the late Senator John F. Miller, and he did so in a manner that caused a sensation in the galleries and drove the Senators to the cloak rooms. It was an unfortunate conclusion of a group of eloquent addresses, and the Californians in Washington are wishing that their Senator had been totally instead of partially disabled. He read his remarks from manuscript in an unesrtain, stumbling manner, and although they were written with his own hand, they were not very legible to him. As he concluded he carried the manuscript down to the Clerk's desk and solemnly stript down to the Clerk's desk and solemnly slid it there, much to the astonishment of the other Senators, who wondered what the latest accession to their body would do next. After the performance they had witnessed they were prepared for almost anything. The manuscript was passed around afterward as an example of Senatorial composition and orthography. galleries and drove the Senators to the cloak

THE COMING BLISSFUL EVENT.

No 1 It's Dan Lamont. From the Baltimore American. Madam Rumor is very busy arranging the President's wedding.

Arbitration

From the Cincinnati Enquirer Miss Folsom says she is not going to marry the President, and Grover Cleveland says he is going t marry Miss Folsom. They should arbitrate.

Miss Van Vechten's Opinion of the President

From the Albany Argus. Considering the fact that Miss Van Vechter is so many miles away, it may not be indelicate to quote from her expressions to her friends here when the rumor was first current that the President was to marry his young ward. She said with charming and imper onal cordiality, "President Cleveland is a man among housand, and personally worthy of any woman's love

Sisters, Cousine, and Aunts. "Dan," inquired the President, "has Mrs. L. many relatives ?" "Not very many," replied Dan. "Why ?" "Oh, nothing; but you are mighty lucky, Dan."

Safe as a Broublican.

From the Washington Critic.

"Daniel," remarked the President this morning, as he drew up before a cheerful wood fire and showered just a little to bring out the pleasant effects of the crackling blaze.

"Yes, Sire," responded Daniel, carefully pushing back a half-burned stick with his foot.

"Have you seen the papers this morning?"
Tes, Birn."

"Yes, sire."
"And that despatch, Daniel, about a 'mortified girl'
denying the existence of a certain et gragement f"
'Yes, sire."
"What do you think of it, Daniel!"
"All stud, sire. She never said it!"
"Tou think I'm asic, Daniel f"
"Jout assic as a Republican in office, sire."
"But, Daniel, have you not observed that this is a
very cold day!"

"But. Daniel, have you accorded day!"
"Yes, sira"
"Yes, sira"
"And it is very near June. Daniel."
"Yes, sira."
"Yes, sira."
"And what kind of a day is it when a man gets left,
"And what kind of a day is it when a man gets left, And what aind of a day is it when a man gets left, Daniel?"
"Birs, sirs," grouned Daniel, "your argument is imanwerable. Let us hope that, as on other occasions, it is the lying newspapers which have cast this shadow upon our hopes, and wait till we hear direct from head-quarters."

Republican Cancus on Order of Business. WASHINGTON, May 27.-Republican Senators Wallula to Portland, and to refer the House Arbitration bill to a special committee, of which Gen. Logan is Chairman. The latter action was taken in spite of pro-Chairman. The latter action was taken in spite of protests of members of the Committee on Education and Labor. The cances committee was taken to take for law in the cances committee was taken to take for law in the cances ago, what is order of business, three or four weeks ago, what is order of business, the committee of the co

Mr. Binine Goes Inte Oil. PITTSBURGH, May 27 .- An independent oil renery is about to be started at Washington, Pa. The company to erect the refinery will have a capital of \$40.000 and the plan contemplates a pipe line through the field. In the company are James of Bisine and Ste-phen B. Eikina.

Rewards for the Heads of Indians. TUCSON, Ariz., May 27.—Gen. Miles has not offered a reward for the heads of Indians on account of the War Department. The reward has been offered and the money raised by citizens, who requested that it be paid through Gen. Miles.

Look Out for Chinese Iron and Steel.

From the London Times. In the annual Congress of the members of the iron and steel Institute by Percy, the Pre-ident, re-ferred to the increasing development of the resources of thing, and looked before many years to see Chinese iron and steel competing in the inarkets of the world. There was abundance of coal and iron in that great em-pire, but the development of mines had hitherto been rest-times.

entered the room.

Mr. Gladstone was very vigorous and animated in his address. He said that nobody would be committed to the support of the Home Rule bill by listening without protest or measure, because he desired the fullest freedom to prevail in the Liberal party in respect to it. Lord Salisbury's recent speech, in which to govern, had decided the condition of the ontroversy, because he was the official spokesman of the opposition. The Irish policy of the Government's opponent's being, therefore, coercion, the importance of settling the Irish question now was intensified.

It had been proposed to settle the matter by the adoption of an abstract resolution affirming the principle of home rule for Ireland, but Mr. Gladstone thought the course proposed by the Government would answer better. An endeavor had been made to emasculate the princirle of autonomy for Ireland and convert the bili into a delusion and a snare.

Continuing, the Premier said the members

who voted for the Home Rule bill would by doing so be in no way committed to the sun port of the Irish Land Purchase bill, the latter being a matter which would remain wholls within the power of the imperial Parliament, even after the adoption of the Home Rule bill. Let those who said the concession of home rule to Ireland would impair the imperial authority remember that the imperial Parliament was omnipotent and unable to divest itself of its powers, which belonged to the nation. Mr. Gladstone warmly eulogized Lord Hartington, who, he said, possessed integrity and manliness. The Premier, however, at no point during his speech made any aliusion to Mr. Chamberlain.

manlines. The Premier, however, at no point during his speech made any aliusion to Mr. Chamberiain.

Concerning the matter of concessions Mr. Ghadstone said the Government was wining to submit to Farilament a pian entitling Irish representatives to be invited to attend the imperial Parliament whenever proposals of taxation affecting Ireland were up for consideration. Moreover, if the House of Commons so wished, the Government was ready to undertiake the responsibility of entitling the Irish to be heard in the imperial Parliament on imperial or reserved questions. Changes in the Home Rule bill to accomplish these results would, however, entail a resonstruction of the measure. The Government, therefore, thought that after the second reading of the bill it might be postponed until the autumn session of Parliament; or the Government might resummon Parliament; or the Government might resummon Parliament to an early session in 1887, and then again submit the bill with such necessary amendments as during the interval had been deemed advisable without prejudice to the principle of the bill.

Mr. Gladstone himself thought the latter method the preferable one, as it would give longer time for the consideration of proposed changes, and, in the mean time, the Government would keep the issue fairly and clearly before the people of the three nations, whose desire it was, he hoped, to remain united for all substantial purposes.

At the encellation of Mr. Gladstone's address.

was, he hoped, to remain united for all substantial purposes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gladstone's address Mr. Lewis Liewelyn Dillwyn, member of Parliament for the town of Swansea, arose and declared that he had been authorized to speak for the Weish dissidents under certain contingencies. He now felt justified in making a declaration, and that was that the concessions offered by the Primier were acceptable to the Weish dissidents, and were by them accepted, and he (Mr. Dillwyn) now assured Mr. Gladstone of the united support of all the Weish members.

weish disatents, and were by them accepted, and he (Mr. Dillwyn) now assured Mr. Gladstone of the united support of all the Weish members.

Among the other speakers who announced their aproval of Mr. Gladstone's position were Mr. Joseph Arch, the protogo of Mr. Chamberlain (Radical), agricultural member for Northwest Norfolk; Mr. Alfred Lilinworth (Liberal), member for West Bradford; Mr. John Brinton (Liberal), member for West Bradford; Mr. John Brinton (Liberal), member for Lincoln City; Mr. William Rathbone (Liberal), member for Northamber for Northamber for Northamber for Northamber for Northamber for Mr. Joseph Rushton (Liberal), member for Northamber fo

to the allegiance of Mr. Gindstone, but there are indications that several desire to abstain from voting on the second reading of the Home Rule bil.

The Ministerialists limit the number of returning malcontents to twelve, but they expect that a large number will abstain from voting. The postponement of the dissolution of Parliament if the Home Rule bill passes the second reading sets as a powerful lever in favor of the Government.

It is now expected that the division will take place on Tuesday next. The Ministers rely upon obtaining a majority of 30.

The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Mr. Gladstone.

The Premier's followers now express themselves as sanguine of the success of his Irish solvey. They do not speak as if they feel at all that any concessions have been made to the Camberlain and Hartington followings, but maintain that Mr. Gladstone has defined the Government's policy in a way so clear and satisfactory that Liberal waverers can no longer withhold their approval and must raily to the Fremier's aupport. This, it is thought by the Government party, must result in practically breaking down the so-called dissident exposition, as it will leave no Liberal not actuated by purely personal motives any further ground for hostle affiliation.

A number of the Liberal dissidents who did not care to risk compromising themselves by attending the meeting have bailed with undisquised satisfaction the attitude of apparent conciliation adopted by the Premier. These now openly proclaim their intention to return to their party allegiance and vote with the Government for the second reading. Among the first to announce their return have been my former of the Liberal member for Bedford. Both were adherents of Lord Hartington before today's meeting; both have since announced the meeting and the second reading. The second reading is both have since announced the meeting and the concessions promised to the former of the Liberal party. Besides the move of the Liberal party of the Liberal with a termination of the re

scribed the propositions made thereat as more silly and impracticable than the original bill itself.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Norris, (Conservative) asked whether the Government still regarded the Home Rule and Land Purchase bills as inseparably connected. Mr. Gadatono replied that he had nothing to add to the speech which he made when he introduced the Land Purchase bill. Mr. Chamberiain and his followers retired to the lobby to discuss Mr. Gindstone's announcement.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach (Conservative) asked Mr. Giadstone to repeat the statement which he made at the Liberal meeting to-day with reference to the medification of the Home Rule bill and the postponement of the bill after the second reading. Mr. Giadstone replied that he could not undertake to repeat the statement, as it would require three-quarters of an hour. Sir Michael then asked the nature of the proposed modifications, if any were intended. Mr. Giadstone replied that there was no change which he could state in a few words. He said that he had informed the Liberal meeting to-day of the views of the Government in reward

Mr. Healy's motion was rejected by a vote of 180 to 104.

The Parnellites are divided with reference to the retention of Irish members at Westminster. All are opposed to a separate session for the discussion of the Home Ruie bill. They do not object to the holding of a session in the autumn, provided it be in continuation of the present session.

It is estimated in the lobby that twenty votes are still required in order to pass the bill.

Mr. Chamberiain and his followers will hold another meeting to-morrow to decide upon their attitude with reference to the proposed modifications of the Home Ruie bill. The Rev. Mr. Spurg-on publishes an attack on Mr. Gladstone's Home Ruie bill. The preacher asks. What has Ulater done to be cast off?' and adds: "The whole scheme is full of dangers and absurdities, as if conceived by a madman. Yet, I am sure that Mr. Gladstone believes he is only doing justice and acting for the good of all. I consider that he is making one of those mistakes only made by great and well-meaning men."

THE \$9,000,000 DAMAGE SUIT.

Mr. Schenck Heard an Axe Cut the Wire Just After Gen. Eckert's Visit.

In the \$2,000,000 damage suit brought by Receiver Farnsworth of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company against the Western Union Company yesterday, Henry J. Schenck testified that on the afternoon of July 13 Gen. Eckert came into the operating room. informed him that he had an order from the Court to turn over the American Rapid wires to the Western Union Company, and asked him

to the Western Union Company, and asked him to point them out. Before he could reply Gen. Eckert went out. A moment later he heard axe blows on the roof, and the wires were cut. John R. Goursch, who was the Superintentient of the Philadelphia office of the B. and M. In July last, was the next witness.

"Did anything nunsual occur in your office on July 10 hast?" he was asked.

Mr. Choate objected to the question, upon the ground that the territorial jurisdiction of the receiver was limited to this State, and that if he recovered anything in this action it would not be a bar to similar suits in other States. Exsenator Conkling insisted that the jurisdiction of the receiver were covered all the property of the company.

ompany. Ex-Judge Dillon argued against the admis-Ex-Judge Dillon argued against the admission of the testimony, on the ground that the action of cutting the wires in Pennsylvania was notcommitted in New York. Col. Ingersoll maintained that the order to cut the wires in Pennsylvania was given from the Western Union office in New York, that it was given with malicious intent, and that it injured the business of the B. and M. Company, not only in Pennsylvania, but in New York and over the entire line from New York to Chicago. Judge Lawrence said he would consider the point.

John H. Miller testified that the B. and M. System was worth about \$4,000,000. He had sold, he said, \$130,000 of receiver's certificates of B, and M. stock for \$75,000.

CANADIAN CRUISERS.

Six Steamers and Six Schooners to be Fitted

OTTAWA, May 27 .- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine, in reply to a question, said that six steamers and six schooners are being fitted out to protect the Canadian fisheries. The names of the steamers are General Middleton, Terror, Owlet, Conrad, Maggle Lindsay, and another. The instructions to the masters of these vessels are to cruise around the coasts to protect the

are to cruise around the coasts to protect the inshore fisheries from the encroachments of the inshore fisheries from the encroachments of the coreign fishing vessels, especially those of the United States. They are to do their work with as great caution, as much courtesy, and as much firmness as is possible.

St. John, N. B., May 27.—The Lansdowne and General Middleton sailed for the cruising grounds early this morning. There are rumors here that there are several American fishermen in the vicinity of Grand Manan.

LONDON, May 27.—The Times says: "Much of the fishery dispute needs to be explained. It appears probable, though not certain, that Canada has the law upon her side, but it can hardly be doubted that she has revived claims long dormant. The fact that both parties have appealed to England is a high compliment to our impartiality. Our only interest and endeavor will be to arrange a more satisfactory treaty."

CHICAGO'S FEARLESS DIVINE. Dr. Abbott F. Klitredge Accepts a Call from a New York Congregation.

CHICAGO, May 27 .- The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., of the Third Preshyterian Church, has ac-cepted a call from the congregation of the Reformed Church of North America. The church is a wealthy one, and its edifice is at Madison avenue and Thirty-seventh atreet. The salary is \$10,000.

Ir. Klittedge has attained a prominent place in the Presbyterian church. The Reformed body to which he goes is comparatively smal. It was formed by the inners, a few years acc, of the Duton Reformed and the inners, a few years acc, of the Duton Reformed and the inners, a few years acc, in the largest comparatively small in city, and has attracted attention by his denticulation of the salary and the salary and the salary and the salary and the proposed municipal corruption. A linel suit for \$27,000 approach municipal by Police Justice Meech, is now pending against him.

The President's Washington Property. From the Washington Post. Marshal Wilson left his office in the City Hall yesterday afternoon and descended the staircase to the office of the Recorder of Deeds. He held in his hand a omics of the Recorder of Deeds. He held in his hand a small packet of papers, which he handed to the Deputy Recorder, and after a brief conversation left the building. In this informal manner Mr. Wilson placed on record the sale of the Green property, which the President has selected as his country home. The name of the President does not appear in the deed. The property is by the terms of that instrument transferred from Maria by the terms of that instrument transferred from Maria President does not appear in the deed. The property is by the terms of that instrument transferred from Maria E. Green and George F. Green to Albert A. Wilson for the consideration of \$21,500. Mr. Wilson, however, is merely holding the property for the President, and in due course of time the formal transfer will be made.

The deed is quite a lengthy one, for it goes back to the year 1704, when the property, then known as "Pretty Prometet" and consisting of 420 agree was owned by Prometet." rospect," and consisting of 420 acres, was owned by

Prospect," and consisting of 420 acres, was owned by George French. By him it was decided to Uriah Forrest. He was on Gen. Washington's staff. He became associated with Robert Morris, and when that financier failed Mr. Forrest went down in the crash. He was adjudged a bankrupt, and his place was morigaged for \$50,000. Under these circumstances his brother-in-law, Phillip Barton Key, brother of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner" and father of the Key who was shot in this city by Sickles, obtained a portion of "Freity Frospect," Mr. Forrest retained about twenty-eight acres of the property, and named it. "Rosedale," He was discharged from bankruptcy in 1802, and died in 1805, leaving his estate to his wife, on condition that if she again it should go to his children. She did not marry, and so bequeathed "Rosedais" to Ann F. Green in 1840. The latter dying, left it to George F. Green, from who the purchase has been made.

200 Pounds of Dynamite Exploder. Tom's Riven, May 27.—An explosion occurred two and a haif miles from here at 9 o'clock this morn ing in the drying house of the United States Dynamite Company. The house was thirty feet square, detached from the other buildings. Atwood Heyer, aced 25, and John Grahau. aged 32, bo'll unmarried, were the only occupants of the room. Their bodies were scatte ed over companies of the room. Their bodies were scatte ed over the companies of the companies of the concussion broke glass free things of the companies of the companies.

Cauada's Platery Song. From the Hami'ton Spectator.

Let us explain:
Your men may fish where'er they wish,
But not, in saits of all their boasts,
Upon Canadian coasts.
Nor must they look to us for bait.
From your own Stais
We take one stern condition— Strict prohibition. In days of old, we're told, In days of old, we're told, The men of Egypt, all grown had and hold linding the capitee dews within their tolls, were playared with hisins and holis. Pur Maine, O Blaine. For any other truth and honesty and law desplays, it prograd with Bullings and Frysa. O Blaine of Maine, Hear us again.

is plastic of Maine.

Ilear is again.

There is a mighty power.

There is a mighty power.

Not the inere transient creature of the hour.

Not the inere transient creature of the hour.

Not the whose micheer flag floats to the breeze
in every clime and glorides the seas.

He event that flag we sit, nor fear a bit,

Not find that have we wish.

In Britain's arm we must

Forever trust.

Her thanders never sleep.

Hut roll across the mighty pathless deep.

Forget not this. O demogratic Blaine—

Britannia rules the main. Nothing Like It. There is no such compendium of news, no such mirror of contemporary bistory as Tun Wazzar Bug. \$1 a year.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS AGAIN.

HE WINS MANY LIBERAL LEADERS SACK TO THEIR ALLEGIANCE.

Urging the Postponement of the Home Rule Bill After the Second Reading Until Next Tear-Chamberlain and Hartington Not at the Meeting-Prospects of the Hill.

London, May 27.—The general Liberal meeting called by Mr. Gladstone assembled at the Foreign Office this alternoon. The meeting well and the Government could not so put the act in operation be given, not to the Irish Privy Council, but to the Lord Lieutenant porters, but none of the known Harrington or Chamberlain dissidents were present. Two hundred and fifty members of Parliament were present, Mr. Gladstone was cheered when he entered the room.

We should be impartially inforced wherever through the gap in the basin where she has been moored ever since she was launched. They got her meeting the room.

The House having gone into Committee on the Arms bill, Mr. Healy's roqued that the former consisted almost entirely of Orangemen or Orange symptoment could not comply with force the Bill. Mr. Healy's roquest to let the Lord Lieutenant provided and fifty members of Parliament were present. Mr. Gladstone was cheered when he entered the room.

We force the belliand the Government count in the outlet and the would not ask the House to continue the consideration of the bill during the present seasion.

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The House shaving gone into Committee on the Arms bill, Mr. Healy's roquest to be the Lord Lieutenant provided and fifty members of Parliament were present. Mr. Gladstone was cheered when he entered the room.

The House shaving gone into Gommittee o the tide was at flood, she grounded on a bar that has recently formed outside of the gap, and a

anchored about 200 yards off the end of the pier and the centrehoard was hung.

At that hour the indications pointed to a fair day, but at 8 o'clock a dirty drizzle was dampening the spirits ever of the committee of the Atlantic Club who had come down to stretch the new sails, and Phil and Joe Eilsworth concluded that the trial would have to be post-poned. They all sat on timbers under one of Mumm's sheds and talked the matter over until 10 o'clock, and then, the wind having canted around into the southwest, they determined to take a sail in spite of the rain that was still

tug had to be called to help her over. Then she

dripping from the clouds.
Only the committee and those who had been concerned in building or flitting the yacht were permitted to enter the cathoat that carried them all to the anchorage ground. Once on board, the big mainsall was holsted the anchor hove up, and then, as she fell off, the staysall

and jib were run up, and for the first time the new clipper glided away under the increasing influence of a wholesail breze. Popun cannons peppered and banged from the decks of a score of the beauties lying around her in every direction, while the whistles of steam yachts and tugs seemed determined to drown the noise of the cannon or split in the attempt.

The Atlantic sailed off on the port tack toward the Jersey, where in the wake of J. R. Maxwei's smart little sloop the Daphne, that had gone ahead to set the pace which the Atlantic was to best if she could. Under the Atlantic was to best if she could. Under the Atlantic was to best if she could. Under the Atlantic was to best if she could. Under the Atlantic was to best if she could. Under the Atlantic's stern dragged a cedar dinger, reminding the spectators of the earlier trips made by the Genesia hat year.

Alter a short board to west ward the Atlantic made her first tack. Capt, Joe Elisworth was at the wheel, and when he shoved it down there was not a soil on board that did not notice the rapidity with which the vesses whirel around, scarce losing headway before she had put her cannot a siece on the other tack. She now he headed for the Narrows, bute to meet as she forts she was more than one-third of the way over to Staten Island.

Here she found a driving wind sweeping across the bay from the south southwest, flecking the rollers with dashes of foam as far as the eye could reach under the foggy mist, and sending a half dozen flahing smacks ploughing along toward the city with great masses like soapsuds pouring away from their bows. It was a delight to the eye to watch the huge sloop with her see suppers awash, cutting her way through these rollers with never a fleck of froit beneath her cutwater, nor leaving any suggestion of a wake behind her that could be soapsuds pouring away from their bows. It was a delight to the eye to watch the huge soapsuds pouring away from the bray likes a grey hou had be her to be the seemed to give his wessel a good puli, a

wooden hoat.
At 4:25 the Atlantic rounded up into the wind off Mumm's shippard and dropped her anchor. She was the leader in a white-winged processone was the leader in a white-winged procession, consisting of the Grayling, the Montauk, the Fanny, the Daphne, the Gaviota, and two or three other yachts. Her passengers, a few minutes later, climbed out of their cathoat ferry on to the float of the Atlantic Yacht Club's basin. A more authorizations.

or three cheer yachts. Her passengers, a few minutes later, climbed out of their cateboat ferry on to the float of the Atlantic Yacht Club's basin. A more enthusiastic set of gentlemen never returned from the trial trip of a crack racer. They had been confident that they had a fast boat ever since they had seen the model, but now their faith had become a matter of knowledge.

"She was the fastest boat down the bay," said her builder, John Mumm.

"How did she steer?" asked Architect Prague, who made her drawings, of Capt, Joe Elisworth.

"Very nicely. She is hung just right."

"I thought we'd show those scientific sharps something," replied Mr. Prague.

The gentlemen who went on the trial trip were Latham Fish, J. R. Maxwell, Newbury Lawton, Chairman Church of the Regatta Committee, William Langley, Philip and Joe Elisworth, Builder John Mumm, Sailmaker Jack Sawyer, Rigger Philip Lowe, and J. F. Lovejoy, Mr. Fish said they were all well peased with the new boat. He thought they would have to put in enough more ballast to get her down about six inches more by the stern. As she is now she would not do so well as she might do in a seaway. They will try her every day now, to stretch canvas and ringing, and to determine just what she will do. On Decoration Day there will he no races, but a great crowd of the friends of the club will sail for fun in the new sloop.

Rigger Lowe will go over the rigging to-day to take up the slack after the stretching it got yesterday. The sails fit like sheet fron, but will have to be tinkered a little, of course, as they stretch out. She will get 10 tons more ballast in her, making 66% tons in nil. She will not be taken out of the water until just before the races, and until that time will undoubtedly tow the little cedar dingey astern whenever she goes a sailing.

Pearro's Bond was Paid, BALTIMORE, May 27:-J. G. Pearre was con-

victed more than a year ago of attempted felonious as-sault on Mrs. E. Kirkiand, who was a boarder in the Alsailt on Mrs. R. Kirkland, who was a boarder in the Al-bion Hotel. His room adjuded hers, and he walked on the coping from the window of his room to that of hers, through which he effected an entrance to her room. The case was carried to the Court of Appenia, and Pearre gave hall in \$5,001. The Appellaic Court affirmed the variety, which would cousing Parre to priom for frem to receive sentence he did not considered as a world to the court of the court of

Boston, May 27.—The Legislative Compilee on Claims held a meeting this morning, when it New York and New England bond sale was consider. The proposed report, it is said, whitewashes both as indis-criminately, and is not satisfactory either to y Repubcriminately, and is not satisfactory either to Factorial cans or Democrate of the committee. Mr. psi² countries have laid drafts of three reports before geniumitee, with the adoption of any one of which Mr. with the satisfied. The first gives Mr. Field an it minit, the second sends the whole question to the scale Court, and the hird sets saide the sale of the hird. The committee came to no conclusion, and adjournment of the second sends the sale of the hird.

A Ship Helleved to be Lost with il on Board. PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Any 7 is felt as to the safety of the Anstrian ship Mir V, which saited from this port Feb. 17 for Flume. Tressel had a cargo of 467,366 gallone of crude evalued at \$26,965. Vessels which sailed from here for days inter than the Miroslay for the same port has viried safety. Nothing has been heard of the shired at renof tent of the hirodal production of the chirad at renof tent of the same port has viried safety. Nothing has been heard of the shired at renof tent of the same point and the same point at the same point of the same point of the same same and the same passage is usually accompliant and the same at the passage is usually accompliant.

Not a little of the colligent acting and artistic direction at Walls, Theatre this season has artistic direction at Walls, Theatre this season has been done by Mr. Har Kdwards, a gentleman of been done by Mr. Har Kdwards, a gentleman of marked abilities beyond see displayed to the public for stage purposes. It is first that he can be an interest for his benefit entermined in the first purpose. It is not benefit entermined at the first purpose, who will appear, with many others, in a worthy programme.